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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| COUNTRY | Bulgaria | REPORT | |
| SUBJECT | The Bulgarian Power System | DATE DISTR. | 12 June 1953 |
| | | NO. OF PAGES | 84 |
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Ministry of Electrification

1. The Ministry of Electrification is headed by a minister who is assisted by the following:
 - a. A deputy minister responsible for the planning of power stations and the production of necessary materials;
 - b. A deputy in charge of construction;
 - c. A deputy in charge of station operation; and
 - d. A general secretariat.
2. The Ministry has the following departments: Administration; Planning; Electricity Supply, supervision of power stations, quality of production; and Supply and Distribution of machinery, materials, apparatus, steel, and building material for the erection of power stations and installations. The offices are located as follows:
 - a. Head offices of the Ministry, No. 23 VI September Street in Sofia;
 - b. Energo-obedinenie (power stations), No. 53 Stalin Avenue;
 - c. Energokhidroproekt (planning of new stations), No. 5 Zhdanov Street;
 - d. Energokhidrostoi (construction of power stations, No. 7 or 9 Dobrudzha Street; and
 - e. Elprom (production of electrical equipment), No. 23 Stalin Avenue.

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3. Montayna Direktsiya, the department which is responsible for the installation of power equipment after the construction of the buildings has been completed, is located near the Stalin power station in Sofia. Montayna Direktsiya has only an auxiliary function, because all machinery received from abroad is installed by specialists sent by the supplying firms.
4. A special State Planning Commission decides upon the building of new power stations. If the Commission decides favorably upon a new station, the planning department of the Ministry sends a plan to the supply department which submits an order for the necessary machinery to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the supply department of the Ministry of Electrification prepare contracts for supplies from abroad. Machinery for power stations is imported and paid for (principally through barter arrangements), through Metal-import, a firm which is controlled by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The supply department of the Ministry of Electrification supervises execution of contracts and authorizes payments, but is not permitted to make direct negotiations with suppliers.

Import of Machinery

5. Difficulties have been encountered in the import of machinery [redacted] particularly because the [redacted] has been devaluated repeatedly since the [redacted] treaty of 1948. [redacted] has demanded 15 percent of all payment in hard currency and the remainder in foodstuffs. In addition, all companies in Western Europe which have undertaken to supply Bulgaria with machinery obtain their electrical equipment from [redacted], and this has caused further delay. Machinery from almost all supplying countries is delivered late because of payment difficulties. The USSR has assisted in the development of the Bulgarian electrical industry by supplying all the equipment required for the construction of auxiliary stations. A large number of Soviet experts were also sent to aid in the construction and installation of equipment. 25X1
6. A special directive issued in 1950 by the Ministry of Electrification prohibited the importation of generators for turbines with a capacity of less than 5,000 kilowatts, because these are to be manufactured locally in 1951.

Personalities

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7. Milko Tarebanov is chief deputy minister in the Ministry of Electrification [redacted]
8. Dimitar Dimitrov is head of the planning branch (Energoekhidroproekt) in the Ministry of Electrification. [redacted]
9. Ivan Popov is head of the industrial branch (Elprom) in the Ministry of Electrification. [redacted]
10. Jacques Melamed is head of the supply department in the Ministry of Electrification. [redacted]
11. David Moyseyev is head of the control department in the Ministry of Electrification. [redacted]

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Power Stations

12. A network of power stations has been built to supply all of Bulgaria. This network follows a roundabout route: Sofia-Kurilo-Pleven-Razgrad (with one branch to the USSR and another to Rumania) -Burgas-Yambol-Stara Zagora-Dimitrovgrad-Plovdiv, and back to Sofia with a branch to Pernik.
13. [] the following power stations, either under construction or enlargement, completed, or in operation: 25X1
- a. The TETs Republika, in Moshino village near Pernik (N 42-36, E 23-03), capacity 50,000 kilowatts, was begun in 1948; by March 1951 the buildings had not been completed, and only part of the machinery from the Czech firm of Kovo had arrived;
 - b. The TETs Maritsa III (now TETs Vulko Chervenkov), capacity 25,000 kilowatts, was to have been completed by August 1951; Soviet experts are employed on the installation of the machinery, which is imported from the USSR; this station is located in Dimitrovgrad (Rakovski quarter, N 42-03, E 25-35);
 - c. The old hydroelectric power station at the Vucha railroad station near Plovdiv, has been enlarged by the installation of two new turbines and two generators imported from []; installation of the new machinery was completed in 1950 and the capacity was increased by 9,000 kilowatts; 25X1
 - d. The VETs Taya (sic) in Taya village (possibly Turiya, N 42-35, E 25-10) near Kazanluk (N 42-37, E 25-24) was completed in 1950; it has three generators, two of 2,500 kilowatts each and one of 1,750 kilowatts [] 25X1
 - e. The VETs Vidima, in Vidima village near Troyan (N 42-53, E 24-42), has three generators, each of 4,700 kilowatts [] 25X1
 - f. The VETs Razlog, in Razlog (N 41-53, E 23-37), has two generators, each of 700 kilowatts;
 - g. The VETs Petrovo, in Petrovo (N 41-26, E 23-31) near Petrich, has three generators, each of 2,300 kilowatts;
 - h. The VETs Mezdra, in Mezdra (N 43-09, E 23-40), was completed in 1949; it has two generators, each of 1,800 kilowatts, which were supplied by Kolben Kanek, Czechoslovakia;
 - i. The VETs Ticha, in the town of Vladimirts1 near Preslav (N 43-10, E 26-49), has two generators, each of 700 kilowatts [] 25X1
 - j. The VETs Asenovitsa I, in Asenovgrad (N 41-59, E 24-52), has three generators, two of 3,500 kilowatts each and one of 1,750 kilowatts [] 25X1
 - k. The VETs Asenovitsa II, in Asenovgrad, was under construction; it is to have three generators, two of 1,000 horsepower each and one of 500 horsepower; the machinery and materials [] had arrived in Bulgaria in 1950; 25X1

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1. The VETs Lukovit, in Lukovit village (N 43-12, E 24-10), has three generators, each of 2,300 kilowatts, which were supplied by Kolben Danek, Czechoslovakia; a planned extension of this station has not been carried out;
- m. The power station which had been planned for Radomirski near Radomir (N 42-33, E 22-58) has not been built, and machinery which was to have been sent there from the Lukovit station was sent elsewhere;
- n. Another power station was under construction on the Rositsa River (N 43-06, E 25-11) in March 1951; it is to have a capacity of 14,000 kilowatts; part of the machinery, which had been ordered from Czechoslovakia, had already arrived in Bulgaria; 25X1
- o. The station at Petrokhan (N 43-07, E 23-07) is to receive machinery [redacted]
- p. The station at Burzha (N 43-10, E 23-08) is to receive machinery [redacted]
- q. The station at Klisura (N 43-12, E 23-09) is to receive machinery [redacted]

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